

While all this is going on, the Bourbon party are not idle; and their cravings after rule are as strong as ever. M. Crotoy, who gave notice of his intention to bring forward a motion in the Assembly, to the effect that the decree which banishes the Bourbons from the territory of France should be repealed, and that it should be requested by the parliament of both branches of the family to suspend this motion till after the next vacation, and it is not to be supposed that he will succeed to the request. The *Order* of Wednesday last, in an article in which the recent attempts of the partisans of Louis Napoleon to renew the Empire are severely handled, speaks of the Prince of Joinville in a way that shows it is the intention of some of the friends of the Orléans family to

ward the Presidency of Joliette, in 1852, as a candidate for the Presidency. As a further proof of the utility of the Legitimist party, it is stated that M. Guizot has been invited to Paris for Cologne, and is to proceed thence to Wiesbaden. The negotiations of a reconciliation between the two branches are still going on, and M. Guizot takes an active part on behalf of the Orleans family. In the course of a few days there will be a great meeting of Legitimists at Wiesbaden, and the most moderate leaders of that party are anxious that the Congress of the party under Louis Philippe should be represented at that occasion. Among the Legitimists who have received invitations from the Count de Chambord are M. de Bertin and M. de Larochejaquein, who have accepted. Among the "pignons" will be M. de Fernand de la Ferronnaye, son of the Count de la Ferronnaye, who was Ambassador under Louis N., and M. de la Ferté Meun, the son-in-law of M. de la Ferté. From this it would appear that Count M. de la Ferté is determined to have more than one string to his bow.

**Miscellaneous.**

On Saturday Professor Barral and M. Bizet made a second excursion to the mountains.

periments and observations. They also were present in the neighborhood of Chateau Thierry, and M. Arago is to communicate to the Academy of Sciences the result of their observations.

The Republic, wishing to testify to the devotion of the Government of the Republic has felt at the ability and enlightened firmness of which M. Drouin Le Glay, ambassador to her Britannic Majesty, has given proofs in the late negotiations relative to Germany, has decreed that the 28th of this month raised him to the rank of Minister of the National Order of the Legion of Honor.

Another decree confers on M. Thouvenot, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister of the Republic to the Court of Athens, the rank of commander of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of his prudence and real services displayed by him during the late revolution.

The *Moniteur* also announces that the Minister of Marine has decreed a gold medal of honor to Capt. Denison of the American schooner Jacob W. Byrnes, for having saved six seamen who were separated from the French whaler the *Genet* after a severe storm, and having provided them with every necessary in the manner of a father.

interested manner during thirty-four days. It is quite settled that the President of the Republic will pass the greater portion of the vacation in perambulating France, in the hope of gaining acquaintance with the various social classes. In the course of his perambulations he will, of course, visit the south of France. He hopes that in the course of his journey the feeling of France in his favor will become so evident that none of the other candidates for power will venture to oppose him.

The President has been authorized to decrease the 27th salt relative to the execution of the laws on the stamp on bill of exchange bills to order, shares in companies, &c., and on the stamps for journals. The law on the stamps for commercial bills not coming into operation until October, the Government has decided to be prepared with the new dies required for them.

The Danish Ambassador has had long interviews with the President of the Republic. The French Government is preparing, in concert with England and Russia, negotiations in order to terminate the conflict between the two countries by a treaty. It is supposed that the recent refusal offered by the Danes will render more easy the arrival at some definitive result.

The friends of Lamoriciere intend to bring forward this General as a candidate for the Presidency which will be held in the following month. The subject of the difference which is said to have existed between the Minister of War and Gen. Changarnier.

The general subject of conversation in the lobby and on the benches of the majority is a very curious one. It is, in fact, the subject which was drawn up by Gen. Foville, the Minister of War, President of the Republic at the request of the late M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, tired, it is said, of the inimitable differences and perpetual quarrels which arise between Gen. Changarnier and M. Louis Napoleon. The subject is to submit a report to him in which the respective positions of the Minister of War and of the Commandant of the Army of Paris should be clearly defined, according to the laws and regulations of the Army, as well as to military traditions. The report is to be in the form of a complete treatise on the matter, developed, repeated, the authority of science and of long experience. The conclusion, if we may credit the reports which have reached us, are not all favorable to the exorbitant pretensions of Gen. Changarnier, and the President is

which the experienced author of the report has founded his opinion. We would not dare to affirm that the communication of this important document will cause any modification whatever in the hierarchical relations of the Minister of War and the Chamberlain; but it would be to be regretted if this important work of General Fiala were to remain shut up in cartons, and not be made use of to strengthen public opinion on such a delicate and complicated point."

The *National* has a similar announcement to the above.

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**RUSSIA.**  
**An Important Document.**

A Russian circular note to the European Governments, declares that the Emperor regards the present state of Europe as capable of no solution except from the treaties of 1815. In Belgium, where those treaties had been broken, assistance had prevented intervention; that the same difficulty did not exist in the case of the Duchy, and that in order to maintain the integrity of the Empire, the Emperor had decided to send the King of Denmark in his endeavors to incorporate the Duchy of Schleswig into the Danish Monarchy.

the note bears of the support which the Imperial Cabinet will find in its determination to uphold the treaties of 1815 in the Government of France, which called a faithful ally.

Without doubt this note is calculated to excite a high degree of attention throughout Europe. If France is inclined to restore the treaties of 1815, the first step she has to take is to bring back the ex-illegible Bourbons. If Russia will insist on regarding the treaties as the public law of Europe, she must bring back to Poland her independent constitution, and set up again the Republic of Cracow. She must further restore Greece to the Porte, restore to Hungary its historical constitution, and secure the results of her own policy in the Danubian principalities.

**AUSTRIA.**

**Miscellaneous.**

A letter from Vienna, of the date of July 26, contains the General's answer to the letter written to Baron Hesse, Master of the Ordinance, *desiring him to send Austrian officers to proceed as volunteers with the Schleswig army. The General had particularly specified one officer of engineers, whose assistance he greatly desired.* Baron Hesse has

gain entrance to the Austrian service.

Gen. Haynau was received at Vienna by the Emperor in the most gracious manner. When the Emperor advertised the general and undesired recall, as he said at the time, to the management of the interview, the Emperor took great pains, but in vain, to divert the conversation to another topic. The general took occasion to tell the young monarch a number of truths, which he had probably never mentioned to his father. The Emperor, however, denied him, on his father's behalf, the right to enter the door, and shook him warmly from the door.

The visitor departed for Graz.

The Catholic priesthood of Schleimbach, near Vienna, has been pretending a display of a supernatural power in the person of a girl, one of whose hands, feet and left side blood is said to flow every day as sweat. On the brow are the letters "N. S. R." and the people hasten to Schleimbach to cast their mites into the sacred treasury of the new saint. The court has been a great benefactor of the new saint. The courtiers who have insisted the matter and reported that the whole history of this miracle turns upon a fraud; that the secretion of bloody sweat is accounted for in a natural way, and that the initial letters

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